Our readers at least a portion of them-will probe Our readers—at least a portion of them—will proba-bly recollect that for some twenty years or more there had been a British journal called the Albion established in the city of New York, under the editorial auspices of Dr. Bartlett, an Englishman, and devoted principally to British interests. All, however, bear testimony that, though the Albion was British in head and heart, in taste, opinions, and prejudices, yet has it been uniformly conducted with the amenities of a scholar and the courtesy of a gentleman. It circulated extensively in the United

name of a journal of such established reputation, and leaving a circle of friends by whom he was highly estimated It would not, perhaps, be difficult to surmise them, but we dare say they will occur to most of our readers, and that his patrons in Boston, who are reputed so good at 'guessing,' will be able to comprehend them.

In a late number of the Anglo-Saxon we notice the

following somewhat remarkable announcement, which it gives with such a confident tone that we almost suspect Dr. Bartlett might refer to very high authority, if he

or matter might refer to very high authority, it he chose:

"Meastphenession is Rehard to the real facts connected with this affair. It is supposed that the British government rejected the treaty on account of the amendments made by the Senate of the United States. This is a total error. On the contrary, the British government rejected the treaty on account of the amendments made by the Senate, though with some reluctance, as may be supposed when their nature and bearing are properly looked at; but, such was the desire of her Majesty's ministers to settle the entire question in regard to Central America, that they unanimously resolved to waive all minor considerations for the sake of securing the great healing measure itself.

"But the difficulty of the case was here: The ratification of a previous treaty made between Great Britain and Honduras seas not received, and the last article of the Dallas-Clarendon treaty had reference to that treaty. England ceded to Honduras the Bay Islands—Ruatan and the others of the group—upon condition that Honduras guarantied liberty, trial by jury, &c., to the people of those islands, and also engaged to make a provision for the Mosquito Indians. Upon these considerations England ceded, or was ready to cede, those islands, and also subsequently to make the Dallas-Clarendon treaty with the United States. The conditions of the first treaty, to a certain extent, carried themselves into the second, and the failure of the one involved the suspension of the other.

"We repeat, them, that the amendments of the Senate were not the cause of the present difficulty, as England accepted them all as fully as the Irishman did the thirty-nine articles.

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We will go a step further, and declare it as our be

"We will go a step further, and declare it as our belief that, should the ratification of the Honduras treaty come in now, Lord Napier would not hesitate one moment in proposing the Dallas-Clarendon treaty over again to the American government.

"These facts our readers may rely on."

It would appear from this that the government and people of the United States have been as much mistaken regard to the rejection of the amended Dallas-Clarendon treaty as they were in their interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Nay, what is still more remark able, (if it is at all remarkable that such blunderers should be mistaken), it seems the ministerial organ, the London Morning Post, was, if possible, still more mistaken in th motives assigned for the rejection of the amended treaty, and, what is still more surprising, in supposing it was re-

jected at all.

"The British government," says the Anglo-Saxon,
"accepted all the amendments." o o o o The
difficulty was not here. The ratification of a previous treaty with Honduras was not received, and the last article of the Dallas-Clarendon treaty had reference to that treaty. O O O "The conditions of the first treaty carried themselves into the second, and the failure of the one involved the suspension of the other. We repeat, then, that the amendments of the Senate were not the cause of the present difficulty, as England accepted them all as fully as the Irishman did the thirty-nine articles."

Now, we don't know to what extent the Irishman carried his acceptance, but if he was a Catholic we presume he rejected all the thirty-nine articles that did not square with his conscience, just as the British ministry did— or, as we in the United States, taking their own word for it, presumed they had done—the amendments of the Senate. We are, doubtless, very dull, for really we cannot comprehend all this. prehend all this. The statement of the Anglo-Saxon looks to us for all the world like a non-sequitur, and we must leave the matter to be settled between that paper and the London Morning Post. But the last paragraph is

"We will go a step further, and declare it as our be-lief that, should the ratification of the Honduras treaty come in now. Lord Napler would not hesitate one moment in proposing the Dallas-Clarendon treaty over again to the American government."

Does the Anglo-Saxon mean to say Lord Napier has an therity to do so? If not, it is clear that his action would not bind his government, which has, according to its reputed organ, already rejected this very treaty. But the treaty with Honduras is the most extraordinary treaty after all—a sort of treaty by anticipation; it was reckon-ing chickens before they were hatched. It seems it had no being at the time it was made the basis of the Dallas-Clarendon treaty. Yet, strange to ay, the whole transaction turned on its tenor and effect, and the Dallas Clarendon treaty depended altogether on a treaty which at that time had no existence. Again: we acknowledge ourselves lost in a fog of doubts and suspicions it might be discourteous even to whisper to the winds. But let us be frank and above-board. What does all

this mean? Does the British government mean to keep the United States hanging like Mahomet's coffin, between Heaven and earth, in the halter of inextricable diplomacy? We have been negotiating with Great Britain ever since the revolution, and what have we got by it? Was it by negotiation that we obtained at least a practical abandonment, if not a renunciation of the right of search and impressment? We negotiated away a good portion of Oregon, and with it Vancouver's island, the commanding position of that region; we negotiated away the most important portion of our northeastern boundary; and we have been negotiating for the last twenty years on Central American affairs, and again we ask, what have we got by it? Nothing but the best of the argument. We have achieved two treaties, one of which has been evaded, the achieved two treaties, one of which has been evaned, the other (we beg the Anglo-Saxon's pardon) rejected; we have voluntarily put a ring in our own nose by coven-bare voluntarily put a ring unting never on any future occasion, or under any pre text whatever, to make any accession of territory in Central America, either by purchase, cession, or con-quest, and what have we got in return? Finally, re have by the last treaty virtually acknowledged the King of the Mosquitos as an independent sovereign and his enlightened subjects an independent nation, under the protection of Great Britain, which is exactly what we have been contesting the last twenty years. This is what we have gained by negotiation.

In the mean time, what has Great Britain gained? All she wanted, at least for the present. She has maintain hold on San Juan, and with it the command of the river; she has received what, in fact, is a recognition of her Mosquito protectorate on the part of the United States; the same with respect to the Belize; and, as the famous Honduras treaty is not yet ratified, and perhaps never will be, she still retains possession of the island of Ruatan, the key to the Carrocan sea, and, like Gibraltar. the sentinel on the ramparts not only of that sea, but the

But this is not all she has gained by this interminable

train of negotiations. She has, in the mean time, succeeded (with a little of our assistance) in alienating all these Central American States from the United States, and establishing a paramount influence in every one, except Nicaragua, which it seems is to be dismembered for the special benefit of Costa Rica, her special protegé. We learn, from the able and intelligent work on Nicaragua by Mr. Squier, our first minister to Central America, that on his arrival in that State, and indeed anywhere else in the free confederated States of Central America, he was ducted with the amenities of a scholar and the courtesy of a gentleman. It circulated extensively in the United States, and was patronized by many Americans who differed with it in political opinions and national bias. So perfectly unexceptionable was its course that we believe the Albion has scarcely ever been drawn into controversy with any of its cotemporaries among the democratic journals of the United States. We may ascribe this abstinence from all irritating topics to prudential considerations; but, to whatever it might have been owing, let us be willing to do justice to the editor without inquiring into his motives.

The next step in the weeken who were then tiberals, who were then liberals, with enthusiastic welcome, as the representative of the great "Republic del Norte," to which they looked up as a foster-mother, whose province and whose pleasure would be to protect them from foreign influence and internal treason. That gentleman negotiated treatics of amity with Nicaragua, Honduras and St. Salvador, which were sent into the Senate and never heard of afterwards. The mystery will be found disclosed in Mr. Squier's work, to which we refer the reader with a recommendation to read it attentively. received by the people and their leaders, who were then ommendation to read it attentively.

The next step in the progress of this interminable tis

Recently, however, Dr. Bartlett has removed to Boston, (a more congenial soil.) and changed the name of the Albion to that of the Anglo-Saxon. We shall here abstain from inquiring into his motives for ignoring the name of a journal of such established reputation, and leaved. The poor simple souls did not understand English quite as well as a certain noble lord, and were taken all aback when they found this treaty, instead of a relinquishment, was interpreted as a perpetual guarantee of the possession of San Juan and the protectorate of the Mosquito

on the part of the United States.

In due time this was followed by what was known as "the tripartite convention" between the United States, Great Britain, and France, by which Nicaragua was to be dismembered of one-third of her territory—that is, if she ssented to this arrangement; if not, why then the three high contracting powers, of course, had nothing to do but bring her into subjection to the "higher-law" of civilization and philanthropy. It is true, this tripartite convention was never consummated. The egg grew rotten before it was hatched. But the fact of its being laid was well known, and Central America never learned that the foster-mother of these infant States had become a party in the dismemberment of one of them. Is it any wonder that Nicaragua and her sister States have lost all confidence in the United States, all reliance on their friendship and good offices, and that, as in most other cases, disap pointed hopes have been converted into aggravated dis appointments that are sure to engender hatred, if not revenge? Is it to be wondered at that, in the mean time, Great Britain, after succeeding in producing a breach, has

treat Britain, after successful in occupying the vacancy?

It seems to us that nothing can be plainer than that at this moment the influence, not to say the domination of Great Britain, everywhere enforced by ships-of-war, is paramount over a portion of this continent, of all others most important to the United States and the world. It s palpable everywhere; in Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honluras, and San Salvador, and, if not triumphant in Nic aragua, it is solely owing to Walker the "fillibuster," s the Times and its echoes call him. The projected dis emberment of Nicaragua is part of the great scheme for subjecting Central America, and placing it in the power of Great Britain at any time to obstruct or prevent the transit of the United States across the isthmus. organ of the British Premier has already suggested the superior claims of his protegé, Costa Rica, to the lion's share of the spoil. She is to possess the whole of the territory bordering one side of the river San Juan from the ocean to Lake Nicaragua; and Great Britain, representing King Sambo, whose independence is recognised by the late defunct treaty, (which it would seem is about to be galvanized into life again,) is to possess the other bank. Will not—ought not—the United States to protest against this arrangement, which will place the only route by water across the continent completely under the control of England, for that is the gist of the whole control of England, for that is the gist of the whole scheme? And what is to be the end of all these abortive negotiations? The United States will at last be compelled by absolute necessity to take and maintain possession of what they cannot possibly dispense with. The first duty of every government is to protect its citizens in the exercise of all their lawful privileges. Such is a very brief summary of what the United States

have gained by negotiating with Great Britain. Have they not had ample time to learn wisdom from experience? We believe the people begin to think we may as well take our own measures in future with regard to our foreign and domestic policy, (at least in what exclusively concerns ourselves,) without asking the consent, or seeking the co-operation, of Great Britain. They cannot exactly see what business she has to be perpetually intermeddling with Central America, and we should not be surprised if some day or other they should take serious umbrage at such vexatious interference, which, whether so intended or not, is very much like sticking a thorn in their sides. They are becoming tired of negotiations that either end in nothing or in something directly in contradiction to what they intended, and they begin to distrust the sincerity of a minister who (or at least whose reported organs) not only blow hot and cold with the same mouth.

> A RETTRED STATESMAN. OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE

NEW YORK, June 4, 1857.

Among the most important political movements in this ection may be mentioned the organization of "The King's County Democratic Association," having a large number of members. The first meeting was held at Swift's Hotel, Brooklyn, last evening, and the attendance was unusually large. The metropolitan police bill was discussed at great length, and with much ability, by N. J. Rose and C. H. Brackett. Resolutions condemning the action taken by the commissioners and to stand by the municipal authorities were passed unanimously.

This organization will unquestionably do much good. and forward the interests of our party in a large degree. Within thirty days the court of appeals will decide the laws unconstitutional, and the black-republican commissioners will vanish from the field forever. Four or five days since the impression existed here that these functionaries were disposed to give up the war; but now it is be lieved that they intend to renew it with vigor, and to do their best towards disorganizing the police of the city, producing anarchy and misrule. The intelligent portion of our people view their career with abhorrence. Probably their day will be brief.

The weather is delightful. Broadway is crowded with much of the beauty, and very many of the elite, of this great city. It is very gay,

great city. It is vory gap.

The money market is easy, the supply of specie very great and still increasing: therefore, is it surprising that fashion and display should be everywhere? Fifty, sixty, seventy, and a hundred dollars now only purchase what is considered a third-rate dress for a lady, while thousands

Angus A. Cannon passed through Baltimore on Wednesday with five hundred and forty-four Mermons, recently landed at Philadelphia by the packet ship Westmoreland, and will accompany them as far as St. Louis. Thence they will proceed to Utah. They will reach lowa City in four days, and arrive at Florence about July I. Elder Crowley says he does not expect to lose more than fifty of the women during the journey. Considering their condition, it is doubtful whether the mortality can be so small. The males in the company are all first-class mechanics, we are informed, with a single exception.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

One hears an immense deal about "legal tenders," said Lord Brougham upon one occasion; but upon my word I never heard of anything legal yet that was not very hard instead of tender.

An old gentleman from Illinois, one hundred and ten

An old gentleman from Illinois, one hundred and ten years of age, recently passed through New York on his way to the cast end of Long Island, in search of evidence of having been a soldier in the revolutionary war, by which to establish his claim to a pension. He had walked the whole distance from his home, as he would not run the risk of shortening his life by riding on railroads, not even trusting himself in the cars in the city drawn by horse power.

The French in Algiers are sinking Artesian wells in the desert, which will be of great benefit. The Arabs are frantic with joy in seeing fertility at once restored to

A letter from Ocala, dated the 16th ult., says: "The spring in East Florida has been the most backward ever remembered. We had from two to three frosts each week during the month of April, and as a consequence the crops are very backward; but since the first of May the weather has been warm, and the corn and cotton have much improved, bidding fair for a good crop if we can get rain. It is now becoming very dry and the old corn is beginning to suffer."

The "Knights Templars" and other chivalry of Richmond, Virginia, have had a tournament, and seventeen gallant spirits entered the lists with lance in rest and champing steed and flashing eye to fight the wreath of flowers! There were also a parade and a grand ball and

a Queen of Love.

The mayor and port physician of Charleston, South Carolina, have given notice of the strictest enforcement of their quarantine regulations. After the first of June all vessels from ports south of the latitude of Savannah, where yellow fever either usually or occasionally prevails, will be required to remain at quarantine thirty days.

"What is the best attitude for self-defence?" asked a oupil of a well-known pugilist.

"Keep a civil tongue in your head," was the reply.

So perfect were the Egyptians in the manufacture of perfumes that some of their ancient ointment, preserved in an alabaster vase in the museum at Alnwick, still retains a very powerful odor, though it must be between 2,000 and 3,000 years old.

Four hundred Chinese coolies were landed in Cuba on

Hon. L. M. Keitt, of South Carolina, has been lectur-ing in the South on the 'Harmony of Creation.' The Cheraw Herald says that 'the has made good use of the hours snatched from the arduous labors of a southern statesman,' and 'that a mind so well stored with learn-ing must soon make its impress upon the world.

The Chicago Tribune states that a man in that city un detook to kiss the wife of an Indian doctor, with whom he was on terms of intimacy. The husband, hearing of the matter, instituted a suit for slander, and the jury

It is stated that the freight receipts on the Petersburg and Richmond (Va.) railroad last week amounted to \$9,000, exceeding any previous week's receipts since the road was constructed.

LOCAL NEWS.

Union Festival. -At a meeting of ladies, yesterday afernoon, (nine churches of five different denominations represented,) Joseph H. Bradley, jr., was chosen chair-

It was decided to hold a Union Festival for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Wednesday and Thursday next, at Odd Fellows' Hall. Each church in the city is to have its own table on which to place any

fancy articles, flowers, or refreshments for sale.

The following special committee was appointed to prepare and take charge of the supper table, which will have the substantials, as ham, biscuit, tea, coffee, &c.: Mrs. E. Tucker, Methodist denomination; Miss Lizzie Holmead, Episcopal; Mrs. W. J. Rhees, Baptist; Mrs. Z. Denham, Presbyterian; Mrs. Wheat, Lutheran.

Messrs. Rhees, Young, and Latimer were appointed ommittee on a band of music, and Messrs. Magruder, Riehle, and Glenroy on amateur music.

Messrs. O. H. Ballantyne and Bradley were appointed

committee to arrange the hall.

The ladies will hold an adjourned meeting on Tuesday afternoon at Odd Fellows' Hall, at 6 o'clock, to hear the

COURT OF CLAIMS, June 5, 1857,-Mr. Webb opened the argument for the claimant in the case of Robert S. Garrett. Mr. McPherson replied in behalf of the government. Mr. Webb concluded, and the case was submitted Adjourned to 11 o'clock, Monday morning.

The court, having gone through with the law docket, will take up the trial docket on Monday. If, however, counsel in any case on the law docket which has been passed over should wish to take it up it will be heard. passed over should wish to take it up it will be neard.

The trial docket will be taken up and heard in order, ommencing on Monday morning.

Business Hours.—A number of the merchants have given public notice that, in order to give their clerks recreation in the summer season, they will close their respective stores at half-past seven o'clock in the evening. the arrangement to commence from the 5th Instant.

PHILIP UMRISH, seventy-two years of age, was robbed of his coat and hat, and about twenty-eight dollars in money, recently, by two men on the road near Vansville. He was on his way to Washington to obtain compensation for services rendered in the war of 1812.

"Prog-Uglies."-There is reason to believe that some of this delectable crew were seriously, if not fatally, wounded by the fire of the marines on Monday, and that their friends took measures to conceal the gratifying fact.

SERENADE. - The New York Yagers left this city yester. day morning, expressing themselves highly gratified with their visit. During the previous night, they, with the section of Dodsworth's celebrated band which accompanied them, serenaded the President of the United States and also Captain Schwarzman, Captain Peck, and other military-titled gentlemen.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Isaac Davis, of Massachusetts; Hon. I. E. Hester, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Edward Cross, memher elect from Arkansas; and Captain Creighton, com mander of the navy-yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts. re at Willards'.

REAL ESTATE SALE. By Wall & Barnard, yesterday afternoon, lot 17, in square 117, fronting 25 feet on M street north, between 19th and 20th streets west, at 81 cents per foot, to W. Linking. COUNTERFEIT DOLLARS, made of brass and moulded from

the ordinary one-dollar gold piece, are in circulation in Petersburg, Virginia; and it would be well for our citizens to be on their guard against such bogus coin. JOHN T. WELLS, of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, died in this city yesterday of wounds received last Mon-

BY TELEGRAPH.

Gen. Walker in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, June 5.—Gen. Walker arrived here this morning very unexpectedly. Only a few persons were ready to receive him. Col. Hayne, of this city, welcomed him to his native State. He denounced Vanderbilt and the New York press as the cause of Walker's defeat and the Costa Ricans. The responses of General Walker and Colonel Lockridge were, in substance, the same as those given in New Orleans.

The Milwaukee Wisconsin says that a minister residing and preaching in Wanpacca county, of previously good moral character, recently stole some provisions near Ripon, Wisconsin. He gave, as his reason for his strange conduct, that he had been preaching, for which he had received nothing, until he was reduced to the necessity of taking the property of other sustain life. The former asked the commedore to protect the local steamer bearing the Amarican Rigging to the local steamer bearing the force at his disposal would not permit him to do so. The firms then forwarded the correspondence to the commissioner, with a protest against the commodore action, and requested that it be transmitted to the government at Washington, Mr. Parker acceded to the request.

New York, June 5 .- Cotton is heavy-sales of 2,500 New York, June 5.—Cotton is heavy—sales of 2,500 bales, closing with a declining tendency. Flour is steady—sales of 8,000 barrels; State, 86 50 a \$6 85; Ohio, \$7 10 a \$7 60; southern, \$7 40 a \$7 70. Wheat is dull; red, \$1 65; white, \$1 75 a \$1 82. Corn is lower; mixed, 93 cents; yellow, 95 cents. Pork is casier; mess, \$23 65 a \$23 75. Beef is unchanged; Chicago repacked, \$16 50 a \$17. Lard is quiet at 14½ cents. Whiskey is lower; Ohio, 34 cents. Coffee is buoyant; Rio, 11½ cents. Sugar is dull; Muscovado, 10½ cents. Spirits turpentine is heavy at 50 cents. Rosin is firm at \$1 92½. Rice is firm at 4½ a 5½ cents. Freights are heavy.

rian Church in the First Ward will be dedicated next Sabbatt by three properties reviews. Bothesidon sermon by the paster at 11 clock, m. Services conducted by Freshlent J. G. Benny. A discourse at p. m., on Christian Union and Denominationalism; and the closing ground, at 8, 9, m., by Rev. Dr. Sunderland.

THE stockholders of this bank are hereby notified that an election for nine trustees of the bank will be held at the banking-house Monday, the 6th of July next, to serve for the year then next ensuing.

The pole will be opened at 10 o'clock, a. m., and close at 2 o'clock,

June 6 codi30June465Julyif RICHARD SMITH,

Trust Sale in Virginia.

Trust Sale in Virginia.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me on the 18th day of December, 1856, by H. S. Hally and wife, for the benefit of King and Bawson, I will proceed on the 18th day of Jane, 1857, in the town of Scotswille, State of Virginia, to self at public auction a house and lot, in or near said town, known as the house now occupied by James M. Hally, and which was formerly owned by George W. Billard. The lot contains about four acres, and has upon it a comfortable dwelling house.

Terms: Osis neough to defray the expenses of sale and the costs of drawing and recording the deed of trust will be required; and, as to the regular of the purchase momey, a credit of six and twelve monta, with interestfrom date, will be given.

WM. M. WADE,
June 6—dtsif

Trustee.

OEUVRES DE REGNARD, illustrees, de 62 vig-DEUVRES DE REGINARD, Russes de Sovignettes. 75 cents. Ocuvres de Racine, ilinstrees de 85 vignettes. 75 cents. Ocuvres de Boileau, ilinstrees par Bertall. 25 cents. Ocuvres de Boileau, ilinstrees par Bertall. 25 cents. Ocuvres de Moliere, ilinstrees de 140 vignettes. 31 26. Fables, de la Fontaine, fillustrees par Bertall. 25 cents. Fables de Florian, edition iliustree par Cham. 18 cents. Les Fabluistes Populaires, illustrees par Bertall. 20 cents. June 9

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED LOTTE-RIES OF MARYLAND.

The following are the drawn numbers of the Maryland Consolidate ottery, for the benefit of Carroll county, &c., class 23, drawn use 4, 1857. 15 20 13 23 54 51 39 32 8 55 46 69

The following are the drawn numbers of the Patapsco Institute Lot-ery, class 129, drawn June 5, 1857: 53 67 60 42 25 37 34 35 47 29 39 D. H McPuair, Commissioner.

THOMAS R. SUTER, LUKE LEA, LUTHER R. SMOOT. SUTER, LEA, & Co., Bankers. BINGTON CITY. WASHINGTON CITY.) (LUTHERCR. SMOOT.

MOOT, RUSSELL, & CO., Bankers, Leavenworth
City, K. T., dealers in exchange, uncurrent bank notes, and land
warrants. Agents for the purchase and sale of lands and city tots,
and all business appertaining to a fixet-class land agency.

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and

LUTHER R. SMOOT, WM. H. RUSSELL, (Or Majors, Russell, & Co.,) THOMAS R. SUTER, LUKE LEA,

Corner Main and Shawnee streets, opposite Planters' Hotel, Ap 18—d&cp6m Leavenworth City, K. T.

two cargoes of Cumberland coal, which we will sell at the loweat market price.

All our coals are kept upon plank floors, thereby rendering them
entirely free from earthy matter, which is of the first importance to
the consumer.

Corner of 6th and B streets,
opposite the National Hotel

AND FOR SALE.—I have for sale 1,150 acres of land in Crawford county, State of Indiana. It extends mere than two miles on the Oho irver, at the Great Horse Shoe Bend. About 70 acres of the land is cleared. It is about 65 miles below Louisville by water, and one-fourth of a mile from the town of Leavenworth. Also, 50 tots in the town of Fredenia, situated on the above land, commanding a fine view three miles up and five miles down the Ohlo river.

Any one decirous of ascertaining its situation is referred to Collonia app of Indiana. The land is surrounded by mills—5 water mills within two miles, and 3 steam mills within two miles, and 3 steam mills within two miles, and 3 steam mills within 15 miles. It lies well for cultivating wheat, corn, east, timothy, &c.; has first quality limestone and fire-proof sandstone quarries upon it, and, it is believed, iron ore and coal also. The neighborhood is as healthy as anywhere; the largest class steamers can stop at the landing at all secons of the year. Those wishing to purchase will, of course, examine the land. I refer such to J. H. Thornton, each, Lavareworth, or Gen. A. R. Thom, Fredonia, who will give all necessary information. The title is perfect, being patent—do to me. The land can be divided into five or six farms, though I prefer seeling the whole to an individual or company at a less price. Any inquiries will be promptly attended to by

April 23 10tep2 Predericksburg, Virginia Valuable Farm and Water-power for Sale.

Valuable Farm and Water-power for Sale.

THE undersigned offers at private sale a very desirable farm, containing about \$40 acres. It is iceated at the southcast extremity of Charles country, Maryland, and is bounded on the south by the Potomac river, on the east by the Wicomico river, and on the aorth by a creek that empties its waters into the Wicomico, and at the mouth of which there is sufficient current to propel mills to any desirable extent.

The lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, and to-bacco; said, from the abundance of sea grass that aimsally floats on its shores and the quantity of shells that are on it, could be made one of the richest farms in the cicunity. There is a superabundance of wood, and a comfortable dwelling-house, kitchen, quarters, cornhouse, stables, and a large barn, all in good order. Oysters, fish, and wild fowl are abundant. Communications to Baltimore and the District of Columbia are almost daily.

Address.

June 5—lawif HARRESDY, June 5—lawif HARRESDY, June 5—lawif

REFRIGERATORS, Ice Pitchers, Water-coolers, loc-cream freezers, &c.—I have just received at my house-furnishing warersoons, fron Hall, a supply of Farsen's upright and horizontal refrigerators, with Waterman's patent ventilator attached. Experience has satisfactorily demonstrated that these are decidely the best refrigerators in the market.

Patent silver-plated and Britannia ice pitchers. In addition to the luxury of always having lee water on hand, the great saving of ice will almost pay for the price of a pitcher in one cason.

Water-coolers, handsomely painted, containing from one to five gallangs.

ralians:

Austin's patent magic toe-cream freezons, warranted to produce suporter cream in about six minutes.

Together with a large assertment of cabinet furniture and housetoeping articles generally, all of which will be sold at very low prices
and on accommodating terms.

May 26—3teoif C. W. BOTELER.

HENRY WILLIAMS & Co. 's large acctional Map
of Iowa, Price \$2.50,
Farmer's large Sectional Map of Michigan, in two sheets. Price \$5,
Colton's Sectional Map of Indiana \$1.50.
Edy's Map of California, \$2,
Colton's Map of Indiana \$1.50.
Edy's Map of California, \$2,
Colton's Map of Michigan, and Sectional Map of Nebraska.

\$1.
Sectional Map of Resears.

Map of Minnesota. 37 cents.
Township Map of Wiscoundia, 75 cents.
Map of Delaware and Maryland. 37 cents.
Map of Delaware and Maryland. 37 cents.
Cordova's Map of Texas. \$2.
Cordova's Map of Texas. \$2.
Colton's Township Map of Missouri. 75 cents.
Illinois as it is, with a prairie and wrood map, a geological map, a population map, and other limbertations. 1 vol.; by F. Gerhard. \$1.50.
The above maps are in pocket form, and can be sent by madi.
May 23. ENRY WILLIAMS & Co,'s large sectional Man

Books from London.

HOW to Govern Gibraltar. By Sir Robert Gar HOW to Govern Gibraltar. By Sir Robert Gardiner, K. C. R. 1856,
The Press and the Public Service. 1857. 21 25.
Chronological Tables, Ancient and Modern. 2 vols. 1857.
Chronological Tables, Ancient and Modern. 2 vols. 1857.
Burns's Military and Naval Technical Dictionary.
Capt. Nolan's Cavalry, its History and Tactos.
Pole's Ninevals.
Hardwicko's Shilms Knightage. 1852. 37 cents.
Hardwicko's Shilms Knightage. 1857. 37 cents.
Hardwicko's Shilms Everage. 1857. 37 cents.
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